

Kentucky Gazette.

"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

D. BRADFORD Editor.

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LINES

Written on seeing a Lady with a fashionable
Protuberance.

Melodious Sisters! gracious Nine!

O'er me thy inspiration dings,

Since far too blest a fate is mine—

The beauties of the Heart to sting.

The Hump!! what crowding thoughts arise,
What forms of beauty green mine eyes;
What bags of brain or feathers, full,
And some perchance too, stuffed with wool,
Before my dazzled vision came,
At thy inspiring, lovely name!

In ancient lore we find no mention
Of this most beautifull invention

And hence conclude, what Homer tells
Of Helen and the Grecian belles,

Is a mere fib; for who I pray,

In this gallant, enlightened day,

Would wage a tedious ten years' war,

For any belle he ever saw,

If the fair dame should chance to lack

A hump of beauty on her back!

Poor Venus claims our just compassion,

For though with her, none dared to vie,

Yet, in her day 'twas not the fashion,

A Hump upon the back to tie.

The Graces, too, were pretty creatures,

With lily skin, and comely features,

With swan-like shape limbs round and plump.

Yet what of these? they had no hump.

When Nature first produced the Fair,

'Mong other things, it was her care

(As the fair form in beauty grew,)

To shape the back both straight and true;

Except indeed, when in a whim,

Some uncouth dwarf, or monster grim,

She favors with a swelled sack,

Perched high in honor on the back!

But in these days of wondrous light

Taste rises in her power and might,

And disapproving Nature's Plan,

She forms a bag of wool or bran,

And where she thinks a hump should be,

Straight in that place, a hump you'll see;

The names with which the lumps abound,

Are full of sense as well as sound—

Nothing more dignified, I'm sure,

Than Bishop Bustle, Tourneur!

And if some sour old fashioned dame,

Should tartly ask—"what's in a name?"

We'd answer—"that I cannot scan,

But ma'am, the thing is full of bran!"

Now listen to me, Lady dear,

A word I'd whisper in your ear,

Why be so partial to one spot?

Why hump one place and others not?

If in a hump such beauty lies,

As a true friend I'd you advise,

To raise the hump on every place?

Then if we beauties wish to find,

We need not always look behind!!!

BISHOP GEORGE.

AND THE YOUNG PREACHER:

An aged traveller, worn and weary, was gently urging on his tired beast, just, as the sun was dropping behind the range of hills that bounds the horizon of that rich and picturesque country, in the vicinity of Springfield, Ohio. It was a sultry August evening, and he had journeyed a distance of thirty-five miles, since morning, his pulses throbbing under the influence of a burning sun. At Fairfield he had been hospitably entertained, by one who had recognized the veteran soldier of the cross, and who had ministered to him for his Master's sake, of the benefits himself had received, from the hand which feedeth the young lion when they lack; and he had travelled on, refreshed in spirit. But many a weary mile had he journeyed over since then, and now as the evening shades darkened around, he felt the burden of age and toil heavy upon him, he desired the pleasant retreat he had pictured to himself when that day's pilgrimage should be accomplished.

It was not long before the old man checked his tired animal at the door of the anxiously dooked-for haven of rest. A middle aged woman was at hand, to whom he mildly applied for accommodation for himself and horse.

"I don't know," said she, coldly, after scrutinizing for some time the appearance of the traveller, which was not the most promising, "that we can take you in, old man. You seem tired, however, and I'll see if the Minister of the circuit, who is here to night, will let you lodge with him."

The young circuit preacher soon made his appearance, and consequently swaggering up to the old man, examined him for some moments inquisitively—and finally, after adjusting his hair half-a-dozen times, showed him smoothly shaven chin, consented that the stranger should share his bed for the night, and turned upon his heel entered the house, and as the circuit preacher was to be there that day, great preparations were made to entertain him, and a number of the Methodist young of the neighborhood had been invited, so that quite a party met the eyes of the stranger, as he entered, not one of whom took the slightest notice of him, and he wearily sought a vacant chair in the corner, out of direct observation, but where he did not call all that was going on. And his anxious eye showed that he was no carefree observer of what was transpiring around him.

The young minister played his part with all the frivolity and foolishness of a city beau, and

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"True to his charge—he comes, the Herald of a noisy world; News from all nations, lumbering at his back."

nothing like religion escaped his lips. Now he was chattering and bandying senseless compliments with this young lady, and now engaged in trifling repartee with another, who was anxious to seem interesting in his eyes.

The stranger, after an hour, during which no refreshments had been prepared for him, asked to be shown to his room he retired unnoticed—grieved and shocked at the conduct of the family and the minister. Taking from his saddlebags, a well worn bible, he seated himself in a chair, and was soon buried in thoughts while the young preacher wept as a child, upon the bosom of his spiritual father. At that session he was ordained, and he is now one of the most pious and useful ministers in the Ohio Conference.

A man by the name of Dupe, was found on Monday evening last, seven miles above Defiance, mangled in a most horrible manner. Several large gashes were inflicted upon various parts of his head and mouth, and at the time he was discovered were filled with maggots.—He was alive when we received information, but unable to speak. His saddlebags were found about twenty feet from his body, cut open at both ends, and the clothes in them of the best quality. Papers were found on him, by which it was discovered that he was from Ontario county, N. York, that his father resides in Tennessee, and that he had other friends living in Indiana. In a belt around his body 350 dollars, in gold and silver, was found, which had escaped the eyes of the robbers: The ground was trodden up very much, and, from appearances, a hard struggle had ensued between the parties. No money was found in his pockets, and his horse, if he had one, was taken by the robbers. It is the opinion of the physician attending him that he will survive; and as soon as he is able to speak, some clue may be had whereby the perpetrators of this horrible act can be discovered.—[Maumee Express.]

The young minister moved over a little. "You do not belong to Springfield then?" "No, I have no abiding place."

"How?" "I have no continuing city. My home is beyond this vale of tears."

"How far have you travelled on your present journey?"

"From Philadelphia."

"From Philadelphia! (In evident surprise.) The Methodist General Conference was in session there a short time since. Had it broken up when you left?"

"It adjourned the day before I started."

"Ah, indeed"—moving still farther over, towards the front side of the bed, and allowing the stranger better accommodation. "Had Bishop George left when you came out?"

"Yes—he started at the same time I did—we left in company."

"Indeed?"

Here the circuit preacher relinquished a full half of the bed, and politely requested the stranger to occupy a larger space.

"How did the Bishop look? He is getting quite old and feeble, is he not?"

"He carries his age tolerably well. But his labor is a hard one, and he begins to show signs of failing strength."

"He is expected this way in a week or two. How glad I shall be to shake hands with the old veteran of the Cross! But you say you left in company with the good old man—how far did you come together?"

"We travelled alone for a long distance."

"You travelled alone with the Bishop?"

"Yes, we have been intimate for years?"

"You intimate with Bishop George?"

"Yes, why not?"

"Bless me! why I did not know that! But may I be so bold as to enquire your name?"

After a moment's hesitation, the stranger replied.

"George."

"George! George! Not Bishop George?"

"They call me Bishop George," meekly replied the old man.

"Why—why—bles—me! Bishop George," exclaimed the now abashed preacher springing from the bed—"You had no supper! I will instantly call up the family. Why did you not tell us who you were?"

"Stop—stop, my friend," said the Bishop gravely, "I want no supper here, and should not eat any if it were got for me. If an old man, toil worn and weary, fainting with travelling through all the long summer day, was not considered worthy of a meal by this family, who profess to have set up the altar of God in their house, Bishop George surely is not. He is, at best, but a man, and has no claims beyond common humanity."

A night of severe mortification, the young minister had never experienced. The Bishop kindly admonished him, and warned him of the great necessity there was of his adoring the doctrines of Christ, by following him sincerely and humbly. Gently, but earnestly he endeavored to win him back from his wanderings of heart, and direct him to trust more in God, and less in his own strength.

In the morning the Bishop prayed with him long and fervently, before he left the chamber; and was met by the heads of the family with a thousand sincere apologies, and asked to have his horse brought out. The Horse was accordingly soon in readiness, and the Bishop taking up his saddle-bags was preparing to depart.

"But surely, Bishop," urged the distressed matron, "you will not thus leave us?" Wait a few minutes—breakfast is on the table."

"No, Sister L——, I cannot take breakfast here. You did not consider a poor, toil worn traveller, worthy of a meal, and your Bishop has no claim but such as human beings."

And thus he departed, leaving the family and minister in confusion and sorrow. He did not act thus from resentment, for such an emotion did not rise in his heart, but he desired to teach them a lesson which they would not easily forget.

Six months from this time, the Ohio Annual Conference met at Cincinnati, and the young minister was to present himself for ordination as a Deacon; and Bishop George was to be the presiding Bishop.

On the first day of the assembling of the Conference, our minister's heart sunk within him as he saw the venerable Bishop take his seat.—Great was his grief and agitation that he was soon obliged to leave the room. That evening, as the Bishop was seated alone in his chamber, the Rev. Mr. ——, was announced

and he requested him to be shown up. He grasped the young man by the hand with a cordiality he did not expect, for he had made careful enquiries, and found that since they had met before a great change had been wrought in him. He was now as humble and pious, as he was before world minded. As a father would have received a disobedient child, so did this good man receive this erring but contrite brother. They mingled their tears together, while the young preacher wept as a child, upon the bosom of his spiritual father.

He concludes by stating, "If I have mistaken the great principles of the party in this particular, it is obvious that I am not a fit representative for it. I shall therefore return home in a few weeks, and surrender a trust, you say I cannot honorably hold. I have from our friends many written evidences, that they still consider democracy to mean the *will of the people*. But it is enough for me to know, sir, that some of my friends are dissatisfied, and I shall not embarrass them by being a candidate for re-election."

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The Baltimore American.

Last week a man travelling on foot entered the village of Woodbury, Connecticut, and having put up at a tavern, went before a magistrate to make a complaint of having been robbed. The magistrate supposed from his manner that the man was intoxicated, but it appeared by his subsequent conduct that he was deranged, for he soon after returned to the tavern, armed with a knife, and without any provocation stabbed a young man named Peck. He then attacked a Mr. Marshall, giving him some severe wounds in the abdomen, and afterwards successively stabbed with severe wounds a Mrs. Swift and a Mrs. Preston. The assassin then retreated behind a door and cut his own throat. It is doubtful whether three of the four persons stabbed will survive.

From the Baltimore Republican.

Memoir of Aaron Burr, Volume 2.—We have looked with some anxiety for this second part of Mr. Davis's work. In the concluding pages of the first volume, the author speaks of the contest in Congress between Jefferson and Burr, says,—"The period has arrived when the question shall be met with manly frankness, when the voice of history should announce to posterity, *the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth*, so far as it can be ascertained. *The curtain shall be drawn aside.*" To excite the curiosity of the public he further asserts,—"That the clearest evidence will be presented that Mr. Jefferson entered into terms and conditions with the Federal party, or some of its leaders; that the honorable James A. Bayard, of Delaware, acted on the part of the Federalists, and the honorable Samuel Smith, of Maryland, at present, Mayor of Baltimore, on the part of Mr. Jefferson, and that terms and conditions were agreed upon between them before Mr. Jefferson could be elected.

With our appetite excited by these promises, we sat down to read this volume with care and attention. Although too young to have engaged in the public excitement of the time, yet we very early learned the history of the deep feeling which then pervaded the community. The will of the people had been expressed and was understood by their representatives. But party spirit threatened, as in the case of Jackson and Adams it accomplished, to thwart their wishes give them a President who was not their choice. Rumor was busy with names. It was asserted on one side that Burr had intrigued with the Federalists, and by the other, that Jefferson, by promises, had bribed certain federal members of Congress. Mystery overshadowed the affair. We therefore looked to Mr. Davis, who states that he was in correspondence with Edward Livingston and Albert Gallatin at the time and had carefully preserved their letters, for an explanation. We have been disappointed. Not a single additional fact has been added to our knowledge, unless the informality of the vote of Georgia, be an exception and that was known and alluded to, in the "Aurora" at the time.

Mr. Davis has been profuse in his promises—but they have proved to be only promises. His attempt to support the charge of terms and conditions, between Mr. Jefferson and the Federalists, is made from documents which have been long before the public. What is the substance of these documents? That Mr. Bayard, who had determined from the beginning to vote for Jefferson, rather than to leave his country without a President, sought conversations with Mr. Nicholas and General Smith, to ascertain the views of Mr. Jefferson on certain points of public policy, and requested General Smith to converse

Kentucky Gazette.

From the Pennsylvanian.
The Globe has the following apt reflections upon the result of the recent election in N. York, and if we are not greatly mistaken, the conclusions arrived at, will be verified in the end. Federalism has often heretofore achieved triumphs upon important questions not fully understood by the people, but the truth soon made its way, and with the truth comes the triumph of democracy:

"We have had before examples of the temporary success of Federalism through its money machinations, its panics and pressures. A Democratic administration was almost overwhelmed by similar intrigues and influence during the last war with Great Britain. President Jackson and the Democratic party suffered the same sort of temporary prejudice in the most republican State of the Union, by the momentary tempest which was directed against them from the Bank of the United States in 1834. A large majority of the Virginia Legislature, under the sudden impulse, did injustice to the patriotic policy of the late Chief Magistrate. But the Old Dominion, like a noble ship, outlived the storm and sustained him in his opposition to the union between the Government and national bank, and the demands of that bank for the deposites."

The Federal party has ever since the foundation of the Government brought panic and pressure to aid intrigue and corruption in the war upon the democratic principles of the country. "The rave-head-and-bloody-bones" as (Mr. Jefferson calls it) of the French revolution was the source of the first temporary success of Federalism. The panics of the late war were worked with partial success, and some sections of the Union thoroughly overrun by the enemies of the Union and the Government. The late struggle of the colossal power of the Bank of the United States to force the General Government into its embraces, began, and was attended throughout with panics, and at first it commanded majorities of almost two-thirds in both branches of Congress; but its power grew weaker and weaker, until, at the last session, a majority of almost two-thirds was found against it. So now the dynasty of State banks, aided by the foreign institution still seeking through them to subject the General Government to the control of the moneyed interests, exciting panic, producing embarrassment, threatening wide spread ruin, have succeeded in the sudden defection of many influential individuals themselves Conservatives, for the Federalists, and they obtained a partial triumph in some of the State elections; and they augur from this the utter overthrow of the cause of Democracy in the country.

We entertain very different and better hopes. We have witnessed those sudden incursions and upon the staid and settled principles of the agricultural and producing classes before. We have successful raids of the highland clans of Federalists seen them driven back with their unhappy leaders, like the divine right pretenders of the House of Stuart, when they landed from foreign shores, backed by foreign influence, to carry the throne of England against the consent of the people. In the first moments of dismay, from the defection of those who have been looked to as leaders they may seem to succeed; but when the Democracy is once rallied—when those who have betrayed it are no longer looked to or relied on—when it takes its cause in its own hands, the results which crowned its struggles of 1798 and 1828 may be surely anticipated.

That the power of the banks has been strongly manifested in those counties and cities in which they are seated, is no argument for their permanent control in the politics of their immediate neighborhood, much less of a general sway of the country. The people are too justly jealous of their rights to brook long the domineering of banks in elections. The late bearing of the glorious Key-Stone State, under the press of thirty-five million bank, and of Ohio, under her multitudes of incorporations, speaks volumes."

From the Pennsylvania.

We copy from the New York Times, a democratic paper established in that city since the conservative paper of that name expired, the subjoined article, which we consider sound in its positions, and in accordance with the sentiments of the democratic party—we may say, in accordance with the sentiments of both parties in this country. If the authority of names be any thing, the principle avowed by the New times is that which was sanctioned by Thomas Jefferson, and it is certainly in every way consistent alike with policy and justice.

From the New York Times.

THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

Every person and officer who receives a salary from a Government, is bound in common decency and justice to respect its measures, and not act in open opposition to its interests. A man may exercise the right of elective franchise, and no umbrage can be taken at the exercise of this individual privilege; but if he chooses to array himself as a partisan against the Government, he ought certainly to resign his office, and not turn against the administration the influence he has acquired by its favor and confidence. If he has abused these, the Government, in self-defence should remove him.—Now, it is well ascertained, fact, that, during the late election, some forty or fifty of the custom-house employes in this city, were very active in their support of the whig ticket, and did their best to defeat the election of the excellent collector, who publicly expressed his wishes that the Philadelphia in election would be unfavorable to Mr. Van Buren, and lent more than his influence to the encangagement of the whigs in New Jersey. As the principal is, so will be the subordinates—and if the Government wishes to exercise its just and natural influence in its own departments, it behoves it to commence a new system in the public offices, and deprive it of treacherous and lip friends of the means and opportunity of plotting its overthrow. The custom-house is an auger-stable of political fifth, and a new and auger-stable broom is an article of furniture much required there.

By late information from Fort Leavenworth, we learn the frontier people below the Osage River, have been endeavoring to raise an excitement in that section of the State, by expressing alarms against the Osage Indians, many of whom have come within the boundaries of the State with their wives and children, for the purpose of hunting, and upon the strength of written permission given them by some of the white inhabitants residing in the State. Gen. Lucas left Independence immediately on receiving the rumor. Col. Kearny, the commandant Fort at Leavenworth, fearing unnecessary difficulty, and believing the motives of the Indians to be entirely pacific, immediately despatched Capt. Sumner with one hundred dragoons, and a few days after fifty more, to drive the Indians without the boundary of the State for their hunting purposes, and to interpose his command, and keep separate the whites and Indians. The circumstance of the Indians bringing their

wives and children with them, is conclusive evidence that they did not anticipate danger or bloodshed, and though the whites had no authority to grant permission to the Indians to hunt within the limits of the State; yet it is not to be supposed that the poor ignorant Indians knew that they were encroaching, when they had received permission from the whites. It is believed however now, that all difficulties have been settled; the Indians retreated to their own hunting lands, and the militia to their homes. The detachment of Dragoons sent out under Capt. Sumner was expected at Fort Leavenworth on the 10th or 12th instant.

The knowing ones in the opposition feel not a little anxious to allay the ardor of some unfeudled politicians in their ranks who are hungry after office; and want to make a President of their own before the proper time. The United States Gazette, a Bank print, concludes a doleful complaint on the hasty zeal of its partisans, thus:

"It is enough for the opposition to know that they have in the east, the west, the south, and, if necessary or expedient, in Pennsylvania, a candidate that will defeat Mr. Van Buren, if we are careful to strengthen each rod of the opposition before we bind the whole into the bundle. Let our friends abroad who seem impatient at delays, consider these things and be content in the assurance that we are gaining ground by the course we recommend, and acquiring strength for the contest, which must be decided by 'democracy of numbers.'

The bundle of rods will require a pretty strong ligament to keep them together, if we may judge from the subjoined description of the federalists by the Providence Herald.

"All the principle they have, is opposition. This is their password, their rallying point, and their ground of action. Without any measures to propose, without any definite theory to guide them, and without any special object in view but wealth and power, they stand ready to oppose every thing, good or bad, which originates with the friends of the administration, whatever may be its merits or demerits. Without argument, without honesty, and without truth, their only weapons are slander and denunciation. Without system, without regard to the rights and interest of the people at large without any other bond of union than sordid interest and unallowed ambition, they would sacrifice even the constitution to mere opposition. This is their true political cognomen."

[Baltimore Republican.]

THE PROGRESS OF PATRIOTISM.

In the late war the federal party refused to illuminate on the triumph of American valor, but now every house is lit up at the success of the Banks over the farmers and mechanics of New York.—Ohio Statesman.

IT HAS BEEN SO.

The British took New York in the revolution, and overran New Jersey, and took up winter quarters in Philadelphia but they did not whip the Colonies afterwards.

Let all sensible men remember, that the same undying flame of liberty burns in the bosoms of freemen now as then—that the same cause appeals to them for aid. Then freemen fought to break the austere shackles of an European Aristocracy. They now labor to prevent an incorporated nobility, with exclusive and dangerous privileges from grinding us to the earth, and seizing upon the last vestige of liberty left us. The parallel is perfect—and none need shut their eyes to the results. The spirit that led General Washington, through gloom and even defeat to final triumph, William Wallace to the defence of his bleeding countrymen, and William Tell to victory and freedom, yet animates the hearts of our countrymen.—*Ib.*

CANADIAN AFFAIR.

By a gentleman of this city, for whose attentions we are particularly indebted, we are favored with the following extract from a letter which he received by yesterday's mail, from Canada.

The affairs of Canada are assuming a very threatening aspect, and we cannot perceive how the difficulty can be healed without bloodshed. The spirit of the Canadians when once aroused to open hostility, will not likely be subdued very soon, if at all.

"This place, (Toronto) is now in a ferment of excitement; and the deepest anxiety is depicted in every countenance, no one knowing in what the present excited state of public feeling will end. Strange rumors are going abroad in the country; and the withdrawal of all the troops from the Upper to the Lower Province, to guard the latter in case of the rupture daily expected, has greatly emboldened the Radicals of the Upper Province who are now busy drilling in the country, for what purpose they know best themselves. The Governor has issued a Proclamation to embody the militia of the Province, and it is feared he will have again to summon the troops to the fort. By their departure 10,000 stand of arms were left unguarded in the barracks, and entertaining apprehensions of their falling into the hands of the Radicals in case of tumult, the Governor has sent them down to the City Hall, trusting to the loyalty of the Corporation to protect them.

There they are guarded night and day by a guard of 100 men for fear of their falling a prey to the country radicals, who are expected on the least rumor of a rupture in the Lower Province to make a descent upon Toronto. A shot was fired into the Government House which broke

some panes of glass, but did not effect its purpose. The Governor sits every day in council attended by a strong guard; indeed there is such an anxiety portrayed in every countenance that no man considers himself safe."

Shipwreck and loss of Life.—The N. Y. Courier and Enquirer of yesterday has the subjoined melancholy details of disasters at sea.

Pennsylvanian.

Our new boat Eclipse came up last night, having boarded the schr Forest, Davis of Friendship, (Maine) 25 days from Eastport, for New York, from which the following report was obtained:—The 4th instant, lat. 35° 40', lon. 74° 20' fell in with the wreck of the schr Isabella, full of water, both masts and bowsprit gone. Took from her Mr. Jas. Henderson of the Isle of Haut. Mr. Henderson informs us that he sailed from New York about 25th of October, for Wilmington, N. C., in the schr Isabella, Capt. Samuel Turner, of the Isle of Haut, Mr., having on board Mr. Snow, of Buckport, and Charles Lewis or Nealer, of Camden, cook, a lad 15 years old. On the 4th day out, he went to under a close reefed foresail, blowing a gale from N. W. with snow, hail and rain; on the 3d night after they have to, the sixth day out, then in the Gulf Stream, shipwrecked two tremendous seas, which capsized the schooner; at the same time all on board were in the cabin. About an hour after, both masts broke off by the deck, when she righted, and Capt. Turner, Mr. Snow and himself succeeded in gaining and lashing themselves on the quarter deck. The cook was drowned in the cabin; Mr. Snow was washed off fifteen minutes after and was drowned; half an hour after, the Captain was washed off and also drowned. The gale continued twenty-four hours after they were capsized, and Mr. Henderson expected every minute to be washed off, the sea ran mountains high, and he could only catch his breath between the waves as they passed over him. There was only ten feet of quarter deck out of water. He had nothing to eat or drink the seven days he was on the wreck but a handful of hay. On the first morning after he was capsized, he saw a brig pass S miles from the wreck. On the 2d day, saw a foretopsail schr 4 miles off. On the 3d day, nothing. On the 4th saw two fore and aft schrs 4 miles distant. On the 5th, about 2 P. M. saw a bark which ran down upon the wreck before the wind. The sea smooth, about four knots breeze; unlashed himself and expected she intended to run near that he could get on board, but when she came within there or four hundred yards she hauled up on the wind and left him.

There were 10 men left looking at him. He had a handkerchief tied to a board, which he waved to them; he also hailed her, for they were so near that he could see the hoops on the buckets a man was painting the round house; he took her to be a British bark, with little or no cargo in. Said nothing on the 6th; that day he found a little hay which he ate, it being the first food since he was on the wreck. On the 7th day, at 2 P. M. was taken off by Capt. Davis, who treated him with the greatest kindness, and gave him his own bed to sleep on, for which he returns him his sincere thanks. Mr. Henderson has lost all his money and clothes, and has nothing but what he has on. He came up last night in our news boat, and is in a very feeble state. Capt. Turner has left a wife, three sons and three daughters, to lament his untimely end.

SERIOUS CONFLICT.

We regret to learn that, on Tuesday, 7th inst., at Clinton, Hickman County, Ky., a fatal encounter occurred between Judge James, a State Senator, and Mr. Robert Binford, a candidate to fill the vacancy in the House of Representatives occasioned by the death of Capt. George. On Sunday, preceding the encounter, Mr. Binford went to the residence of Judge James, after having declared in Clinton that he was going there to kill James. When he arrived at the house of the Judge, the latter opened the gate and invited Binford in, who refused to go in, and stated he had understood that James had used an expression to the prejudice of his (Binford's) election. The Judge declared he had not used the expression attributed to him—he said if he had he (Binford) would kill him. Several harsh expressions ensued, when Judge James, being unarmed, returned to his house for defense. Binford rushed to the gate, drew his pistol, and declared he would, before he went home, kill James. After several attempts to approach the house, an individual present prevailed on Binford to defer his attack until another time, and after making some violent threats Binford departed.

On Tuesday following the parties met in Clinton, in the porch of Hall's tavern. James asked Binford if he came to assassinate him on Sunday. Binford answered, "What I came for, I came for." Both drew and fired immediately. The ball from James' pistol killed Binford, and Binford shot two balls into the head of Mr. Collins, a disinterested young gentleman, on a visit from Mississippi, who died in thirty minutes. Binford, it is said, after firing his pistol, knocked Judge James down with it, and commenced beating him furiously, when a younger brother of the Judge drew a pistol and put a second ball into the body of Binford.

Judge James was arrested and tried and acquitted by an examining court consisting of four highly respectable magistrates. The killing of Binford was considered justifiable homicide.

We learn with regret that the occurrence has been seized on by party—that there are men in the county who wish to make it bear upon the political standing of Judge James. The course is as vindictive as it is unjust, if our information be correct, and must recoil on those who pursue it.

The course of Mr. Binford was rash in the extreme. Declaring he would kill James; taking leave of his friend before he went to the house of James on Sunday—there driving James, who had no arms he could rely on, from his gate into his house—and attempting to shoot him, in his own house, and in the bosom of his own family! If conduct like this did not justify James in the course he pursued, it must be confessed it would be extremely difficult to decide what amount of provocation or threats would authorize a man to prepare himself and to act on the defensive. The fate of young Collins is to be deeply deplored—but it seems to us that Binford's death was produced by his own rashness or ungovernable passion.—*Louis.*

The affairs of Canada are assuming a very threatening aspect, and we cannot perceive how the difficulty can be healed without bloodshed. The spirit of the Canadians when once aroused to open hostility, will not likely be subdued very soon, if at all.

"This place, (Toronto) is now in a ferment of excitement; and the deepest anxiety is depicted in every countenance, no one knowing in what the present excited state of public feeling will end. Strange rumors are going abroad in the country; and the withdrawal of all the troops from the Upper to the Lower Province, to guard the latter in case of the rupture daily expected, has greatly emboldened the Radicals of the Upper Province who are now busy drilling in the country, for what purpose they know best themselves. The Governor has issued a Proclamation to embody the militia of the Province, and it is feared he will have again to summon the troops to the fort.

By their departure 10,000 stand of arms were left unguarded in the barracks, and entertaining apprehensions of their falling into the hands of the Radicals in case of tumult, the Governor has sent them down to the City Hall, trusting to the loyalty of the Corporation to protect them.

There they are guarded night and day by a guard of 100 men for fear of their falling a prey to the country radicals, who are expected on the least rumor of a rupture in the Lower Province to make a descent upon Toronto. A shot was fired

into the adm'r vs Mitchell, &c., judgment, Bourbon; affirmed.

Morrison vs Adams, decree, Woodford; affirmed.

Reynolds' heirs vs Glasgow Academy, judgment, Trigg; reversed.

Tilley, &c. vs Beard, judgment, Bracken; reversed.

Grundy vs Haggard, judgment, Marion; reversed.

ORDERS.

Kleiser vs Pyke, decree, Bourbon; appeal dismissed for failure to file the record.

Gore vs Chadwick, judgment, Franklin.

Moore vs Troutmans, judgment, Scott; supersedes granted.

The case of Jackson's Will, from Bourbon, was heard.

Thursday, Nov. 2.

Causes Decided.

Clarke, &c. vs Kanatzer, judgment, Madison; affirmed.

Willis vs Willis' adm'r, judgment, Boone; reversed.

Dallam vs Bank U. S., decree, Fayette; reversed.

Gates vs McWilliams, decree, Madison; reversed.

Heaton vs Cox, decree, Whitley; reversed.

Arnold, &c. vs Kafus, &c., order, Jefferson; ferry case, order establishing the appellants' ferry across the Ohio, at Portland, affirmed.

Jackson's will from Bourbon; order reversed, and the will ordered to be admitted to record.

ORDERS.

Thompson's heirs, &c., vs Peble's heirs, decree, Montgomery; plea of the statute of limitations to the W. E. replication and demur, argued.

Shelby's ex'rs vs Shelby, decree, Lincoln; argued.

Friday, Nov. 3.

Causes Decided.

Morgan vs Bronough, decree, Fayette; reversed.

Jones' heirs vs McGinty, decree, Bourbon; reversed.

Castleman vs Castleman, &c., decree, Gallatin; reversed.

Schoeler vs Pond, decree, Lincoln; reversed.

Hamilton vs Hamilton, decree, Washington; reversed.

Fryer vs Fryer, judgment, Pendleton; reversed.

Young vs Kersey, judgment, Shelby; reversed.

Wells vs Menzies, judgment, Boone; affirmed.

Hunt vs Clark, decree, Christian; affirmed.

Rodes' ex'rs vs Peebles, &c., decree, Fayette; affirmed.

ORDERS.

Andersons vs Saltonstall, judgment, Christian.

Soward vs Commonwealth, judgment, Mason; appeal dismissed with damages for failure to file records.

Moss's will, from Fleming; trial commenced.

Saturday, Nov. 4.

Causes Decided.

Rogers' ex'rs vs Hicks, judgment, Fayette; reversed.

Logan vs Moon, judgment, Fayette.

Harrison vs Woodruff, judgment, Graves.

Bonham vs Pace, decree, Calloway; re-hearings granted.

GAZETTE.

LEXINGTON, KY.

THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1837.

Messrs. Clay and Crittenden Senators, and sundry Representatives in Congress took their departure from Lexington on Sunday last for the city of Washington.

Congress and our State Legislature both commence their sessions on Monday next.

A case has been lately decided in the District Court of Pennsylvania, in which a verdict was obtained against the Chester rail road Company, by a passenger, who was injured by the improper conduct of the Engineer, of three thousand five hundred dollars.

The Missouri State House was accidentally destroyed by fire, on the night of the 15th together with the rolls and the papers in office of the Secretary of State, and a great part of the library.

In Arkansas and Michigan it would seem the Van Buren tickets have succeeded by considerable majorities.

In New York, the Senate is composed of a considerable Van Buren majority. In the house parties will stand 100 Whig — 28 V. B.

If Van Burenism has the courage to wage war against the banks of the country, let it open the battle as soon as it pleases. Where will it be at the end of six months? Occupying six feet of ground, with a big stone at its head and a small one at its feet.

The foregoing is clipped from the Louisville Journal as through going a Whig paper as any in the Union, but not so prudent as many. Few of them would have had the hardihood to assert that the banks are able to prostrate the administration, yet the Journal has the timidity to challenge the combat, and to predict success to the banks in the conflict.

If such avowals should not open the eyes of the great body of the people and let them see that the late elections have been carried by the well organised bank phalanxes, it will be time for the patriot to have awful forebodings for the republic. More danger is to be apprehended, to the liberties of the country from an organic union of the money power, than if each bank was a brigade of armed veterans.

Ohio Election.—This day an Election is to be held in Ohio, for a member of Congress to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. Loomis.

Relief.—We receive about two hundred Exchange papers, each of which we are compelled to read, in order to chronicle the "tidings of the times." Since the New York elections, we can get through fifty Whig papers in a minute, as they are perfect copies of each other, detailing the "glorious Whig victories" which have been achieved, and the demonstrations of joy that have succeeded. The neighboring reader, who has looked into the Observer and the Intelligencer, have there the contents of the Whig papers daily received by us since the New York election. The Danville Olive Branch is so elated, that the last number is "topsy-turvy."

It is only two weeks since we through the Gazette, cautioned the people against the use of Charcoal in a close room, and cited the death of two men in Philadelphia, as evidence of its fatal effects. We learn, that in this City, on the night of Sunday last, a Negro Man, belonging to Mr. Verrier, previous to going to bed, placed in the room, an oven with ignited Charcoal. In the morning he was a corpse and his wife nearly dead. We again repeat, that to place lighted Charcoal in a close bed room, is certain death to its occupants.

Mr. Ambrose H. Sevier—Democrat, has been re-elected Senator of the United States, by the Legislature of Arkansas.

The Alexandria Gazette says, "We learn by a gentleman just arrived from Texas, that Gen. Houston's health was extremely low at his departure. We have since been informed that his life had been despaired of by the ablest physicians of that country." The Louisville Journal states, that it is said Gen. H. will decline a re-election as President, and that Gen. Johnson is spoken of as his successor.

The Rev. G. G. Boon jr. of this county, has presented us with a Turnip, the weight of which is 64 pounds, and measuring two feet six inches in circumference. Mr. B. states

that he has raised 60 bushels, which will average from 3 to 64 lbs.

The Editor of the Kentucky Star, published at Elizabethtown, talks of issuing the largest paper in the state. We will say to the proprietor of that press, peruse, with attention, the Fable of the Frog and the Ox.

The complete returns of the Election for Governor of Georgia, show a majority for Gilmore, over Schley, of 762 votes.

We are informed, that that splendid edifice, the new ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH, now being finished, on Limestone street, will be dedicated and opened for divine service, on next Sunday, December 3d. The Rt. Rev'd. Bishop Purcell, of Cincinnati, will preach on the occasion. After which, a collection will be taken up to aid in liquidating the debts contracted in the erection of the building. It is hoped, that the citizens and others who may attend, will show their liberality by a generous contribution.

MR. MAFFITT.

This great luminary, revolving in his eccentric orbit, has again visited our portion of the earth. Like those flaming Comets, which sometimes appear in the celestial horizon, he always attracts the wondering gaze of the multitude. But actuated by some peculiar laws of motion, which govern in the sphere of his eccentricity, it lies beyond the power of human thought to calculate the moment he will be visible. When we poor benighted sinners are on the tiptoe of expectation breathlessly awaiting the ushering in of the heavenly light, alas, the unwelcome tidings are announced by some priest from the tripod of the God, that he is now apparent at some other point where votaries are bearing in their offerings to his shrine, but that at a given time we may expect to see him in transitus unshorn of his beams. True then to the spirit of the prophecy he has again emerged.

Now, however, that the first overpowering sensation has subsided, and our nerves have become a little harder to be excited, let us turn and unclad by splendor either factitious or real, philosopher-like analyze the beams of his radiant glory.

The first thing of course which presents itself for consideration is his personal appearance. On this we may remark generally, that he is somewhat below the middle size, well made and rather handsome, but exhibiting in the contour of his head and face, none of those bold lines, which phenologists talk of as indications of the great power of the inhabitant within. His voice would strike a listener next. This though not of such deep-toned mellow radiance as some we have heard, yet is sufficiently good, musical, and harmonious, under his management, to entrance an audience. It commences like the gentle breathing of the zephyr, rising to the strength of the storm, and anon dying off to the soft warbling of the lute, or the plaintive wailing note of the Nightengale heard only in the sister Isle of his own native land. Here we abundant lies an essential element of his power—abundance of sweet sounds. For

Spells of such force no wizard grave
Ever framed in dark Thessalian cave,
Though this could drain the ocean dry
And force the planets from the sky.'

But it is not the mere intonations of voice alone which the audience "hold their breath to hear," His fancy flickers like a meteor gilding and illuminating every thought, while the accumulated stores of imagery seem never to fail. To give the character of his style then, we would say, it is rich and felicitous more than energetic. His sentiments, though not marked by poverty, yet owe much of their lustre to the splendor of his eloquence, than of convincing, and dashing down the pillars of irreligion and infidelity by hurling on them whole masses of irrefragable argument, swaying round with the rapidity of a whirlwind & the strength of a giant. To sum up then our opinion in a few words, we say the predominant characteristic of his style then, we would say, it is rich and felicitous more than energetic. 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FOR CONSUMPTION.

The Matchless Sanative,
INVENTED BY LOUIS OFFON GOELICKE, M. D.,
OF GERMANY.

IS astonishing the world with its mighty victories over many fearful diseases, which have been pronounced incurable by Physicians in every age, being the most valuable medicine, and the most unaccountable in its operations, of any ever prepared by human hands, obtained equally from the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdoms—*one* a medicine of more value to mankind, than the united treasures of our globe.

The MATCHLESS SANATIVE is in liquid of half an ounce.
Dose for adults one drop, for children half a drop, for infants one fourth of a drop.

Price \$2 50 per Phial.

D. Bradford

Is the Agent of Doctor DAVID S. ROWLAND, to relieve the Consumptive, by furnishing them with the Matchless Sanative, which can be had at his Auction Store, Main street, Lexington, where further evidences of its efficacy will be exhibited to those applying.

D. B. has at this time but a small supply (72 Phials,) but shortly expects a quantity sufficient for this vicinity. Not an hour should be lost by those labouring under this most dreadful of all diseases, least the present supply should be parted with before the reception of another.

As an evidence of the high repute in which the Matchless Sanative is held, the following extract is given from the Boston Morning Post.

It appears by the following information given to the public by Dr. Rowland of this city, that the much talked of Matchless Sanative is indeed what it professes to be—an efficient and valuable medicine, worthy the serious attention of every consumptive person.

MATCHLESS SANATIVE.

DAVID S. ROWLAND, the General American Agent for this mighty medicine, (invented by the immortal Goelicke of Germany,) has great pleasure in publishing the following highly important letter from a respectable gentleman in New York, which he has recently received, with many others of similar character—also very interesting intelligence from several of his Agents, especially in Salem, as will be seen below—which, together with the annexed certificate from three eminent German Physicians, must forever establish the character of the Sanative, as being without a parallel in the history of medicine.

[The unequalled reception with which it has met, speaks more than volumes in its favor.—Already has its list of Agents in America, in the short period of three months, swelled to the goodly number of SEVEN HUNDRED AND TWENTY-ONE, (mostly Postmasters,) who have voluntarily applied for agencies from different sections of the country, or else kindly forwarded responsible names as agents, in cases where it was inconvenient for them to act in that capacity—and new applications are daily pouring in from every quarter.

Testimony No. 1.

A letter from H. F. Sherwood, Esq., of N. York.

Dr. S. Rowland.

Sir, About the middle of July last, I accidentally noticed in a newspaper the advertisement of the Matchless Sanative, for which I perceived you were agent, and which professed to be a sovereign remedy for Consumption.

As my wife was then fast wasting away with this dreadful disease, and as our family physician was daily and anxiously endeavoring to restore her to health without success, I stepped over to his house and asked him if he had any objections to her taking this new medicine. He replied, that "she was perfectly willing Mrs. Sherwood should take that or any other medicine she might choose, but he thought it could do her no good, as her lungs were rapidly consuming and no human means could save her." Still, as a drowning person will catch at straw, and the Sanative being recommended by three physicians who had used it in their practice, she concluded to give it a trial. I sent and purchased a vial, which she commenced taking three times a day, giving a free indulgence to her appetite according to the directions. By pursuing this course, she suffered considerably for the first eight or ten days, but was shortly able to eat and drink freely, without the least inconvenience.

Within four weeks from her first using the medicine, her feeble and wasted form began to put on new strength, and she has been gaining from day to day until the present moment, to the utter astonishment of our family physician and friends. She is now enjoying a comfortable (though not perfect) state of health, is able to about house and attend church.

Mrs. Sherwood and myself are both fully of the opinion, and so are all who knew her remarkable case, that she owes her life to the Sanative alone; and as there are probably many consumptive persons in the United States, who have not yet heard of this medicine, measures ought speedily to be adopted to have it more generally known.

A number of persons in this neighborhood, I understand, are taking it for other serious complaints, with very great benefit.

I think of going to the South, with my family, sometime this fall, and in case I do, I will proclaim the virtues of the Sanative in that quarter; for although some of the Physicians here are actively opposed to it, I do sincerely believe it saved my wife from an opening grave.

If you think this letter will serve the public good, you are as liberty to publish it.

Respectfully, &c. H. F. SHERWOOD.

Testimony No. 2.

Extract from the Essex Register, published in Salem, Mass.

GERMAN SANATIVE.

The Agents for the sale of this invaluable Medicine in this city have in their possession, many instances which have already been voluntarily made to them of the benefit resulting from its use. Inquirers can be directed to the individuals by calling at the Bookstore of the Agents.

IVES & JEWETT, 193 Essex street.

Testimony No. 3.

A certificate from three members of the MEDICAL PROFESSION, in Germany, in Europe.

Dr. S. Rowland.

We, the undersigned, practitioners of Medicine in Germany, are well aware, that by our course we may forfeit the friendship of some of the faculty, but not of its benevolent members, who are uninfluenced by selfish motives.—Though we shall refrain from an expression of our opinion, either of the soundness or unsoundness of Dr. Goelicke's new doctrine, we are happy to say that we deem his Sanative too valuable not to be generally known; for w h a our eyes behold and our ears hear, we must believe.

We hereby state, that when Dr. Louis Olton Goelicke first came before the German public as the pretended discoverer of a new doctrine and a new medicine, we held him in the highest contempt, believing and openly pronouncing him to be a base impostor and the prince of quacks. But, on hearing so much said about the Sanative, against it and for it, we were induced from motives of curiosity merely, to make trial of its reputed virtues upon a number of our most hopeless patients; and we now deem it our bounden duty (even at the expense of our self-interest) publicly to acknowledge its mighty efficacy, in curing not only consumption, but other fearful maladies, which we have heretofore believed incurable. Our contempt for the

discoverer of this medicine was at once swallowed up in our utter astonishment at these unexpected results; and as amends for our abuse of him, we do frankly confess to the world that we believe him a philanthropist, who does honor to the profession and to our country, which gave him birth.

The recent adoption of this medicine into some of our European Hospitals, is a sufficient guarantee that it performs all it promises. It needed not our testimony, for whenever it is used, it is its own best witness.

HERMAN ETMULLER, M. D.
WALTER VAN GAUTT, M. D.
ADOLPHUS WERNER, M. D.
Germany, December 10, 1836.

Lexington, Nov. 9, 1837.—45-tf



WINTER ARRANGEMENTS!

DECEMBER!

IT is with pleasure that I call the attention of my friends and correspondents to the SCHEMES put forth for the month of December, as they really present a combination of CAPITALS never before equalled. I respectfully request particular notice to those mentioned below, as they are the most favorable.

To insure a supply, address your orders early to

S. J. SYLVESTER, 130 Broadway N. Y.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class No. 8.

For the benefit of the town of Weelsburg.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December 2, 1837.

CAPITALS.

30,000 dolls! 10,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 2,500 dolls! 25 prizes of 1,000 dolls! 25 prizes of 500 dolls! 200 prizes of Two hundred dolls! &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

A Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets will be forwarded on receipt of 110 Dollars. Half and Quarters and Packages in the same proportion.

MARYLAND LOTTERY, Class 24

To be drawn at Baltimore, on Wednesday December 6, 1837.

Scheme.

25,000 dolls! 8,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls!
20 prizes of 2,000 dollars! 20
20 prizes of 500 dolls!—20 prizes of 400 Dollars!

Tickets \$10—Shares in proportion.

A certificate of a package of 25 whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of shares in proportion.

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
For the benefit of the Mechanic Benevolent Society of Norfolk.

Class number 9, for 1837.

To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday December 9, 1837.

SPLENDID SCHEME!

\$30,000! \$10,000! \$8,000! \$3,000! \$2,500!
50 of \$1,000! 20 Prizes of \$500!—20 Prizes of \$300! &c. &c.

Tickets only Ten Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 Tickets will be sent for \$130 Dollars. Halves and Quarters and Eighths in proportion.

Rich and Splendid Scheme.
Fifty Thousand Dollars!

GRAND CONSOLIDATED LOTTERY
For the benefit of the State Treasury, Del. College and Common Schools.

CLASS C FOR 1837.

To be drawn at Wilmington, Del. Saturday December 16, 1837.

CAPITALS.

\$40,000! \$15,000! \$8,000! \$6,000! \$4,150!
5 of 1,500!
5 of \$500! 75 of \$500! 128 of \$200! 65 of 1,000 Dollars!

Tickets only 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole Tickets in this Magnificent Scheme may be had for 140 Dollars—Packages of Halves and Quarters in proportion.

MARYLAND LOTTERY Class 26

To be drawn at Baltimore Dec. 20, 1837.

Capitals.

\$25,600! \$7,000! \$4,000! \$3,000! 40 of \$1,000!

Tickets 10 Dollars.

A certificate of a package of 22 whole tickets will be sent for 120 dollars. Packages of halves quarters and eighths in proportion.

15 Drawn Numbers in each Pack, of 25 Tickets!

VIRGINIA STATE LOTTERY,
Class D.

For the Benefit of the Richmond Academy.
To be drawn at Alexandria, Va. Saturday Dec. 30, 1837.

SCHEME.

3,000 dolls! 6,000 dolls! 5,000 dolls! 4,500 dolls! 4,000 dolls! 3,500 dolls!

50 Prizes of \$200!—65 Prizes of \$150!—50 Prizes of \$100, &c. &c.

Tickets for 10 Dollars.

Certificate of a Package of 25 whole tickets will cost only \$120. Halves and Quarters in proportion. Delay not to send your orders to Fortune's Home.

S. J. SYLVESTER,
130 Broadway, New York.

The Comic Almanac
for 1838,
FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Kiss Verses, by the ream
or smaller quantity, (and of the most approved kind) for sale at this Office.

46-tdd.

LEXINGTON BREWERY,

AND THE PROPRIETOR

OF THE

EDUCATION.

JOHN FISCHER.

GRATEFUL to his former customers for their patronage, respectively informs the citizens of Lexington and the public generally, that he has removed his establishment to a house on upper Street, a few doors from NORTON'S DRUG STORE, and nearly opposite Mrs. SATTERWHITE & WHITNEY'S Shop, where he may always be found. He thinks it unnecessary to say more than that he is perfectly acquainted with his business, having had long experience in every branch of it.

Ladies Silks, Merino's,

And almost every other article can be dyed in a manner to give satisfaction to the most particular individual.

He has an IMPROVED MODE OF RENOVATING GENTLEMEN'S CLOTHES, making them appear in most cases new.

His prices shall be moderate, and he hopes to receive a share of the public favor.

Lexington, Sept. 16, 1837.—38-4m

JOHN BILLINGS.

Lexington, Nov. 6, 1837.—45-3t

THE NEW BEER

At Candy's,

JUST RECEIVED FROM METCALFE'S BREWERY, LOUISVILLE.

August 10, 1837.—32tf

LEXINGTON FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY

Chartered by the Legislature of Kentucky in March last.

CAPITAL,

300,000 Dollars!



MR. RICHARDSON,
TEACHER OF DANCING, &c., &c.
RESIDENCE Northwest side of Limestone, above Short street—ACADEMY at BRENNAN'S HOTEL Lexington, Oct. 26, 1837.—43-tf

SECOND ARRIVAL
OF
New Fall & Winter
GOODS.

HIGGINS, COCHAN & CO.

NO. 53, MAIN STREET,

HAVE THIS DAY RECEIVED,

60 PIECES 64 ENGLISH MERINO,

every shade and quality;

10 PIECES FRENCH MERINO, as sorted shades;

6 DOZEN Hemispherical LINEN CAMBRIC

HANDKERCHIEFS;

WORKED COLLARS, LACE & MUSLIN,

Black GRODE RHINE SILKS,

Black and White CRAPES,

PATTERNS for working WORSTED;

Together with a great many other desirable articles.

One of the firm being at this time in the Eastern cities, they will continue to receive

throughout the Fall, such ADDITIONAL SUPPLIES to their Stock as will enable them

to offer equal, if not stronger inducements to

purchasers, than any other House in the City.

Purchasers are invited to call,

HIGGINS, COCHAN &